

# Transforming K-12 Education to Personalized, Competency-Based Learning

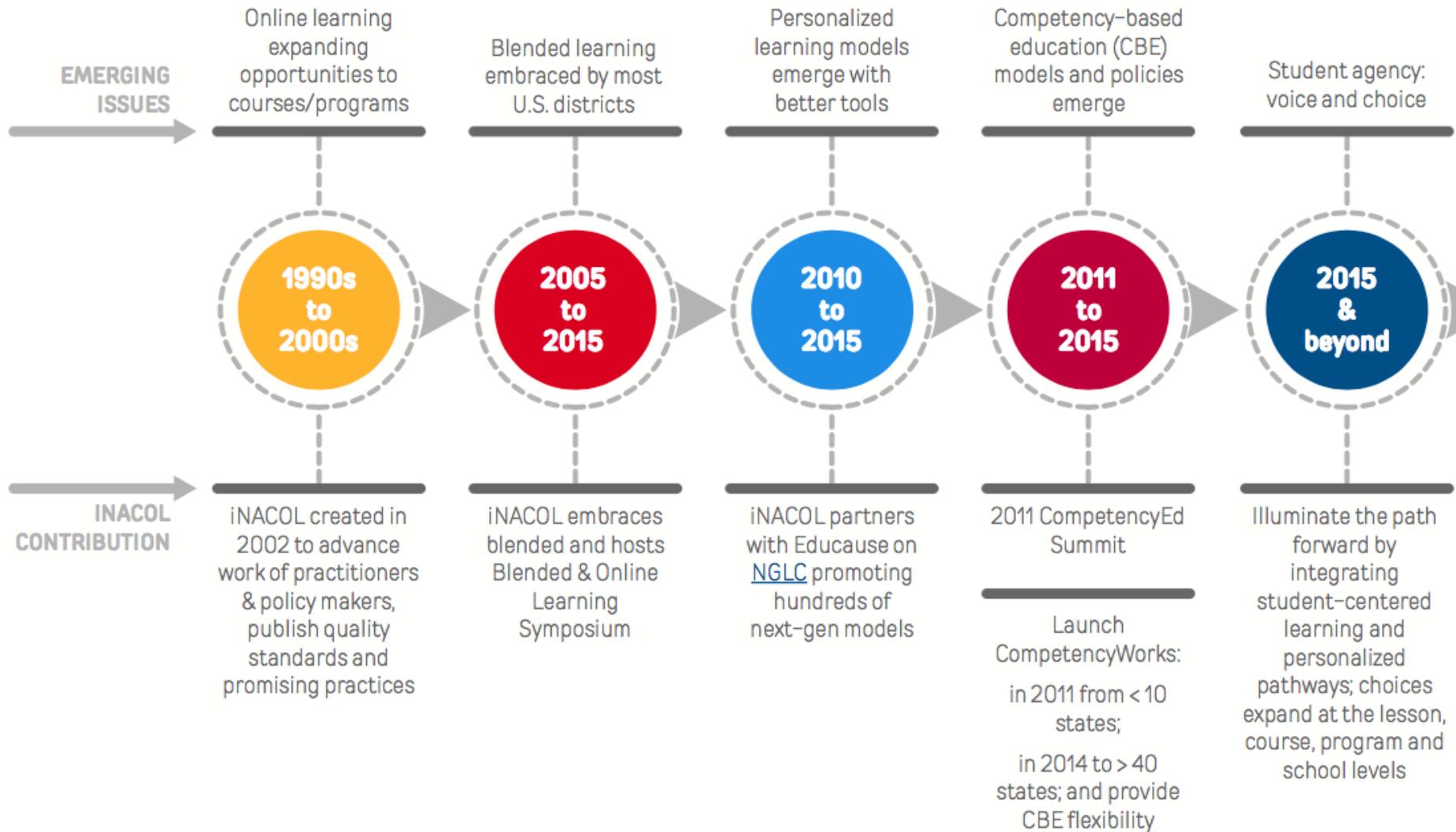
*Maria Worthen, Vice President for Federal and State Policy, iNACOL*

*Presentation to the Virginia Virtual Learning Advisory Committee  
April 19, 2017*

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**iNACOL**  
International Association for K-12 Online Learning

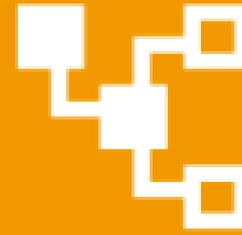
# iNACOL's Evolution: Pushing the Field and Building Momentum



**CBE**  
is a model



Centered on  
the student



Focused on  
mastery of  
competencies



Based on  
learning  
outcomes

## Competency-Based Education

Principles from 5-part working definition:

1. Students advance upon demonstrated mastery.
2. Competencies include explicit, measurable, transferable learning objectives that empower students.
3. Assessment is meaningful and a positive learning experience for students.
4. Students receive timely, differentiated support based on their individual learning needs.
5. Learning outcomes emphasize competencies that include application and creation of knowledge, along with the development of important skills and dispositions.

- [CompetencyWorks.org](https://www.competencyworks.org)

# Personalized Learning

**Mean What You Say:  
Defining and Integrating Personalized,  
Blended and Competency Education**

Susan Patrick, Kathryn Kennedy and Allison Powell

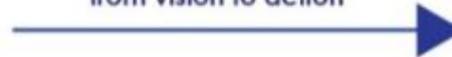


*Personalized learning is tailoring learning for each student's strengths, needs and interests — including enabling student voice and choice in what, how, when and where they learn — to provide flexibility and supports to ensure mastery of the highest standards possible.*

— *Mean What You Say: Integrating Personalized, Blended and Competency Education (Patrick, Kennedy, Powell, iNACOL 2013)*



Personalized Learning in the 21st Century:  
from vision to action



## Equity in education is the means to achieving equality.

- It intends to provide the best opportunities for all students to achieve their full potential and act to address instances of disadvantage which restrict educational achievement.
- It involves special treatment/action taken to reverse the historical and social disadvantages that prevent learners from accessing and benefiting from education on equal grounds.
- Equity measures are not fair per se but are implemented to ensure fairness and equality of outcome.

- [UNESCO World Education Forum 2015](#)

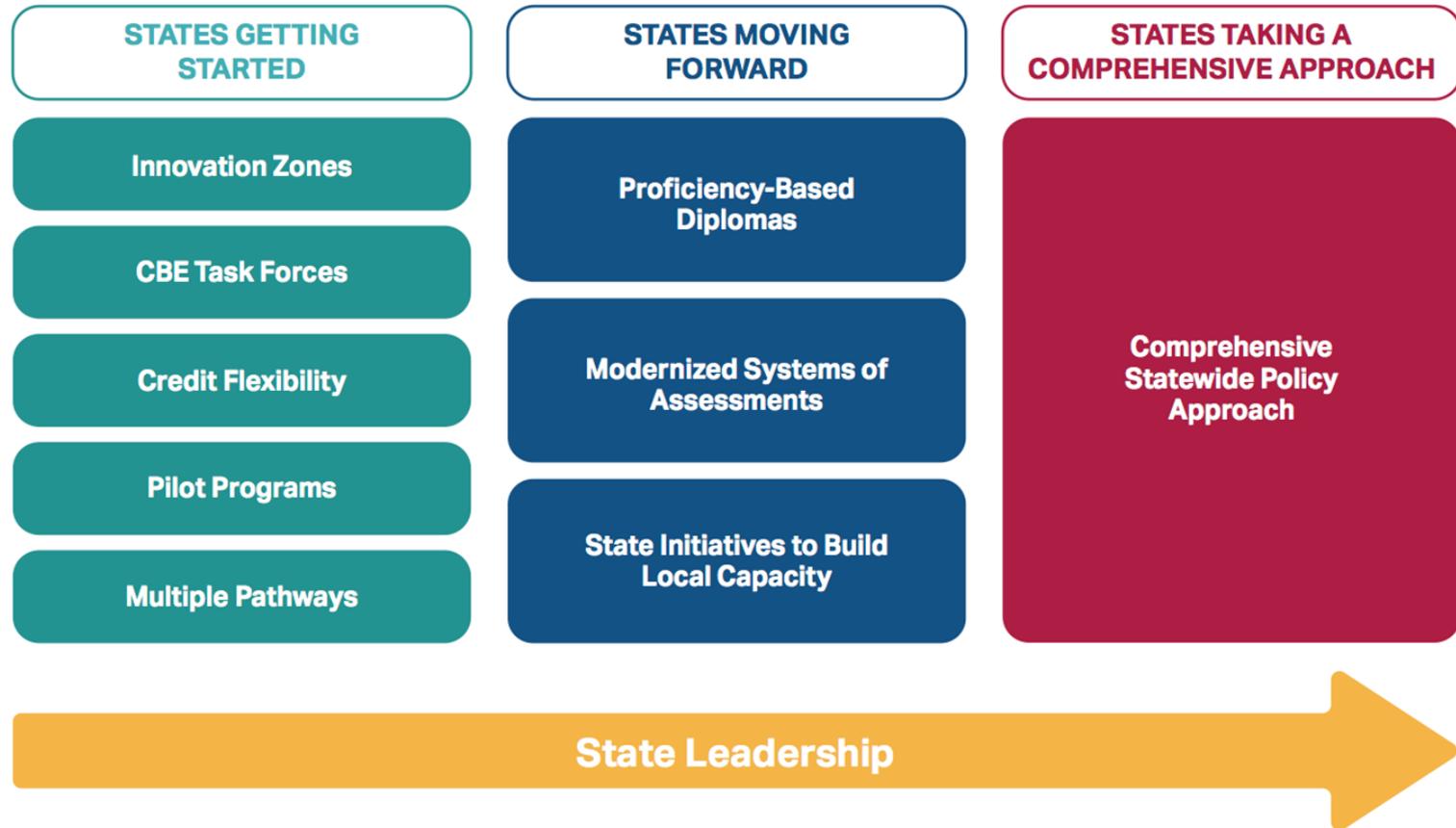
Systems of student-centered learning must be designed to increase equity, elevating the learning and readiness of all graduates, regardless of race, zip code or circumstance.

*-Meeting the Every Student Succeeds Act's Promise*





# Create Personalized, Competency-Based Education Systems

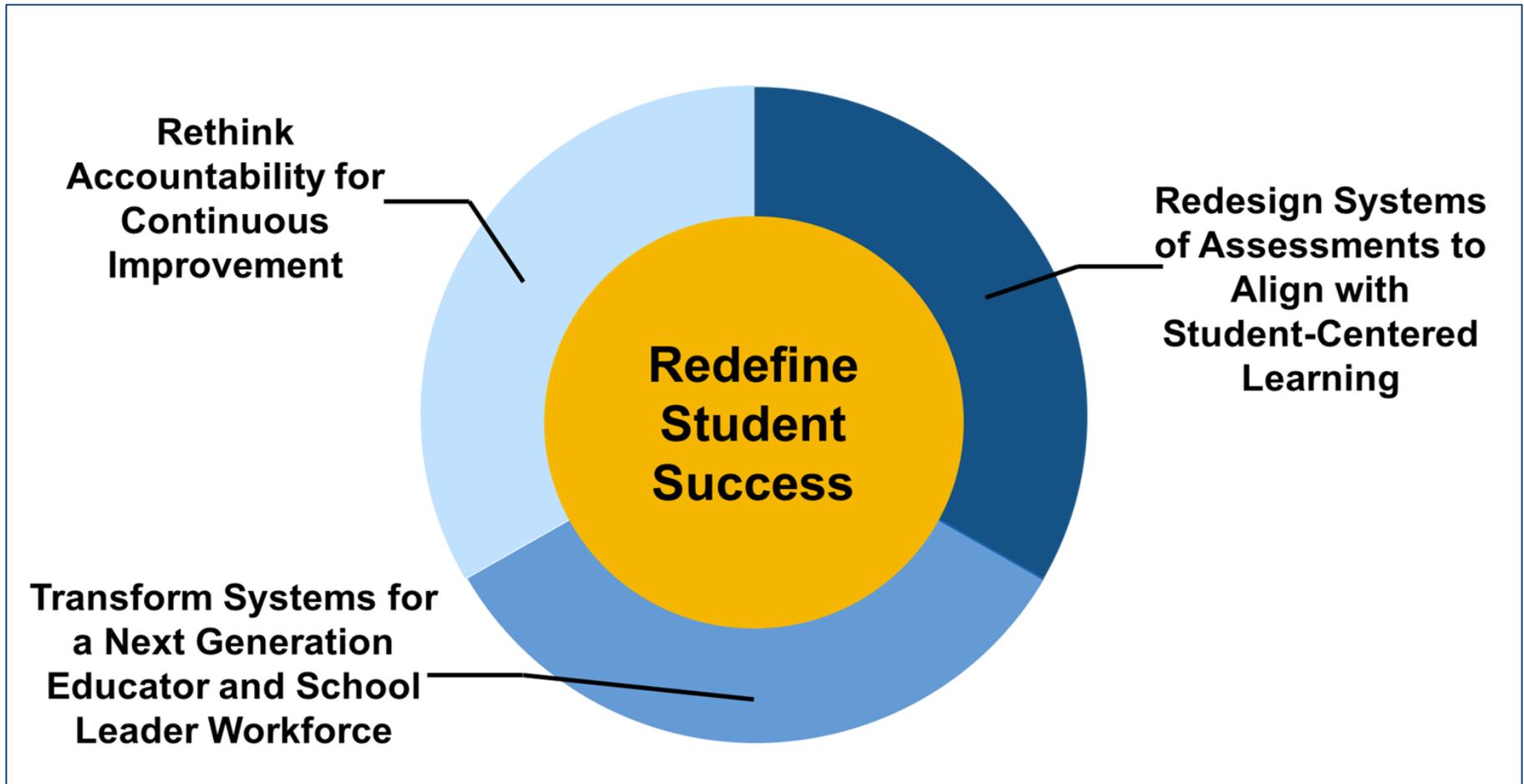


# Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

## December 10, 2015



# New Opportunities Under ESSA





## Meeting ESSA's Promise: State Policy to Support Personalized Learning

### New Policy Opportunities Under ESSA

- + Rethink accountability for continuous improvement.
- + Redesign systems of assessments to align with student-centered learning.
- + Transform systems to build capacity for a next generation educator and leader workforce.

### Continuing Opportunities

- + Create personalized, competency-based education systems.
- + Build new learning models infrastructure.
- + Create system coherence and build capacity for the long-term.

# Meeting The Every Student Succeeds Act's Promise: State Policy to Support Personalized Learning



WRITTEN BY:  
Susan Patrick  
Maria Worthen  
Dale Frost  
Susan Gentz

# Redefining Student Success

- Opportunity for local stakeholders to come together across communities to ask:
  - What do we want students to know and be able to do to be successful and fulfilled in college, career, and civic society?
- Opportunity for states to develop “profile of a graduate” to meaningfully drive system redesign conversations

# Example: Virginia's Profile of a Graduate



## Meeting ESSA's Promise: State Policy to Support Personalized Learning

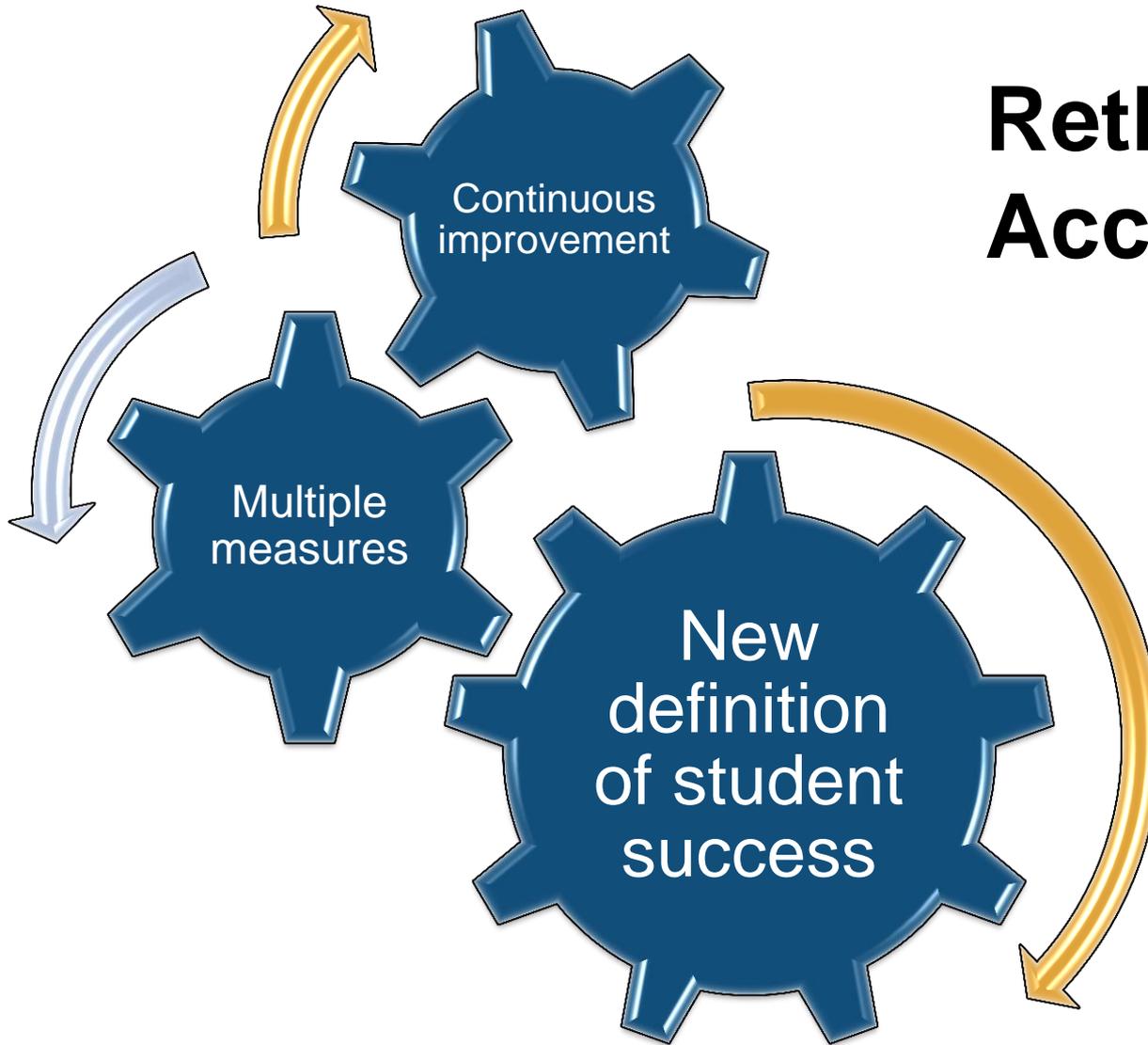
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# Rethink Accountability



# Rethink Accountability

- Engage stakeholders
- Redefine student success
- Clarify purposes of accountability
- Align:
  - Metrics
  - School improvement strategies
  - Capacity-building initiatives



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# Assessment for and of learning

- Systems of assessments should:
  - Provide timely data to teachers to differentiate supports based on individualized learning needs
  - Measure content knowledge, application of knowledge and important skills and dispositions
  - Determine student progress on and mastery of standards and learning objectives



Systems of assessments can use combo of:

- Summative assessments
- Interim assessments\*
- Formative assessments\*\*

Assessments can include:

- Adaptive items
- Performance tasks

\* Must be able to combine into single summative determination of proficiency.

\*\* Used for diagnostic and continuous improvement purposes; could be embedded in performance tasks.

# Innovative Accountability & Assessment Demonstration Authority

- States can pilot innovative assessments in a subset of districts
- Opportunity to build capacity for common performance tasks
- Rigorous technical quality and comparability requirements
- Resource: [innovativeassessments.org](http://innovativeassessments.org)

# Student-led Assessment Networked Improvement Community in Virginia

–Fairfax Co

–Frederick

–Loudoun

–Cumberland

–Henry

–Albemarle

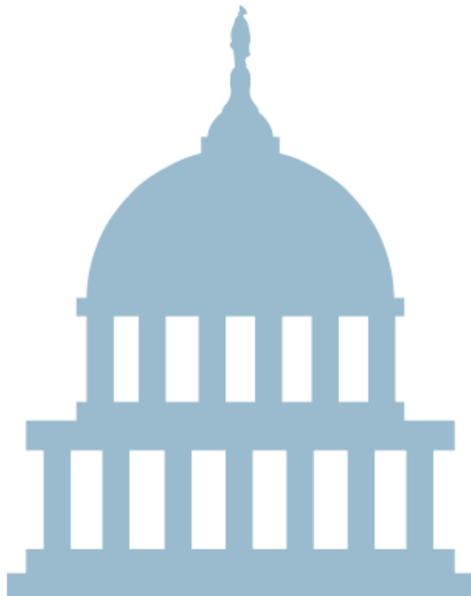
–Roanoke

–Chesterfield

–Virginia Beach

–EdLeader21

–VDOE



## Meeting ESSA's Promise: State Policy to Support Personalized Learning

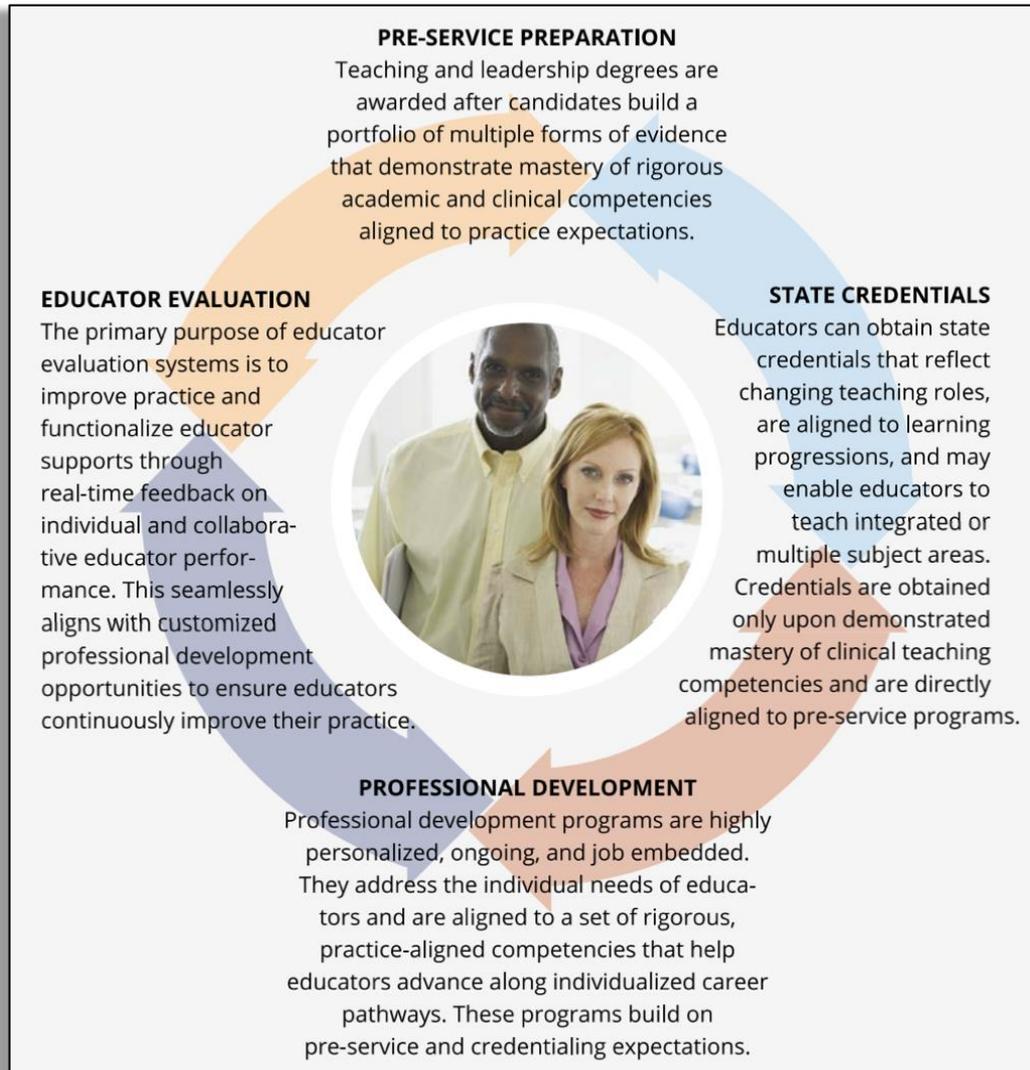
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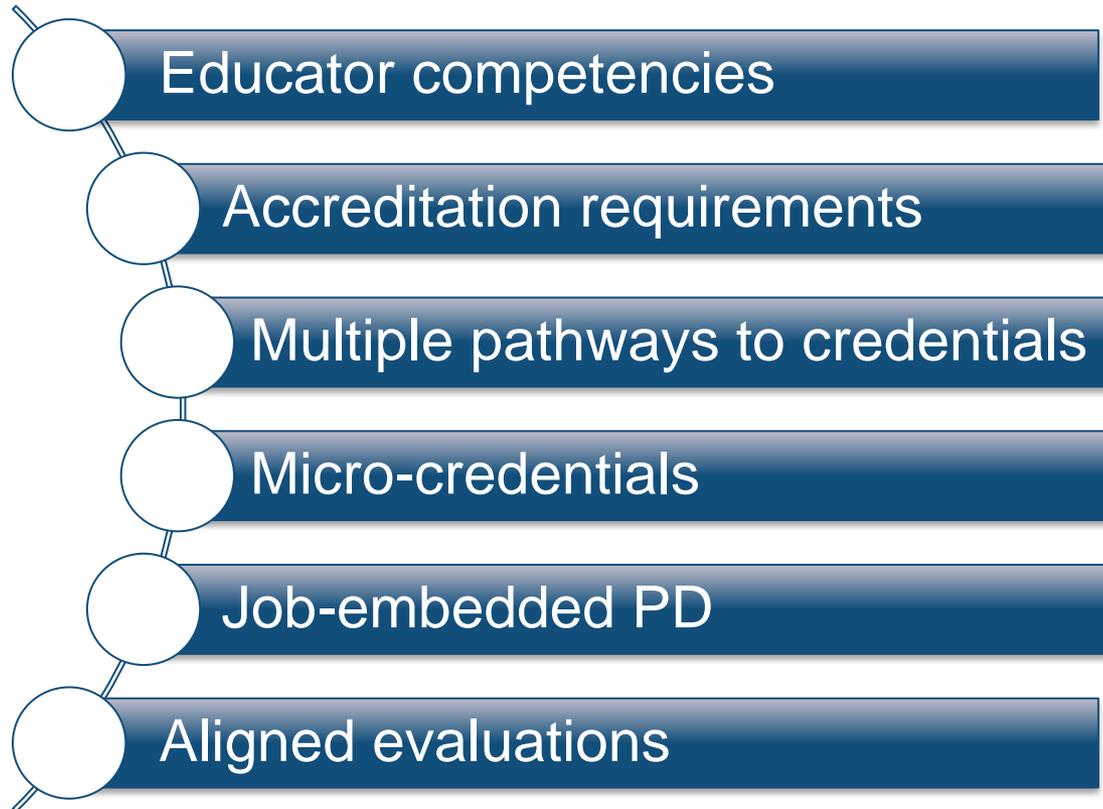
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# Next Generation Educator Development: A Competency-Based Continuum



# Next Generation Educator Workforce Systems





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Districts and schools can make incremental shifts to student-centered learning without state supports or policy flexibility.

However, transformation at scale will require **alignment and synchronization** of policy with innovative practice.

*-Meeting the Every Student Succeeds Act's Promise*

*‘The Paradigm of One’: one teacher,  
teaching one subject to one class of  
one age, using one curriculum at one  
pace, in one classroom, for one hour.*

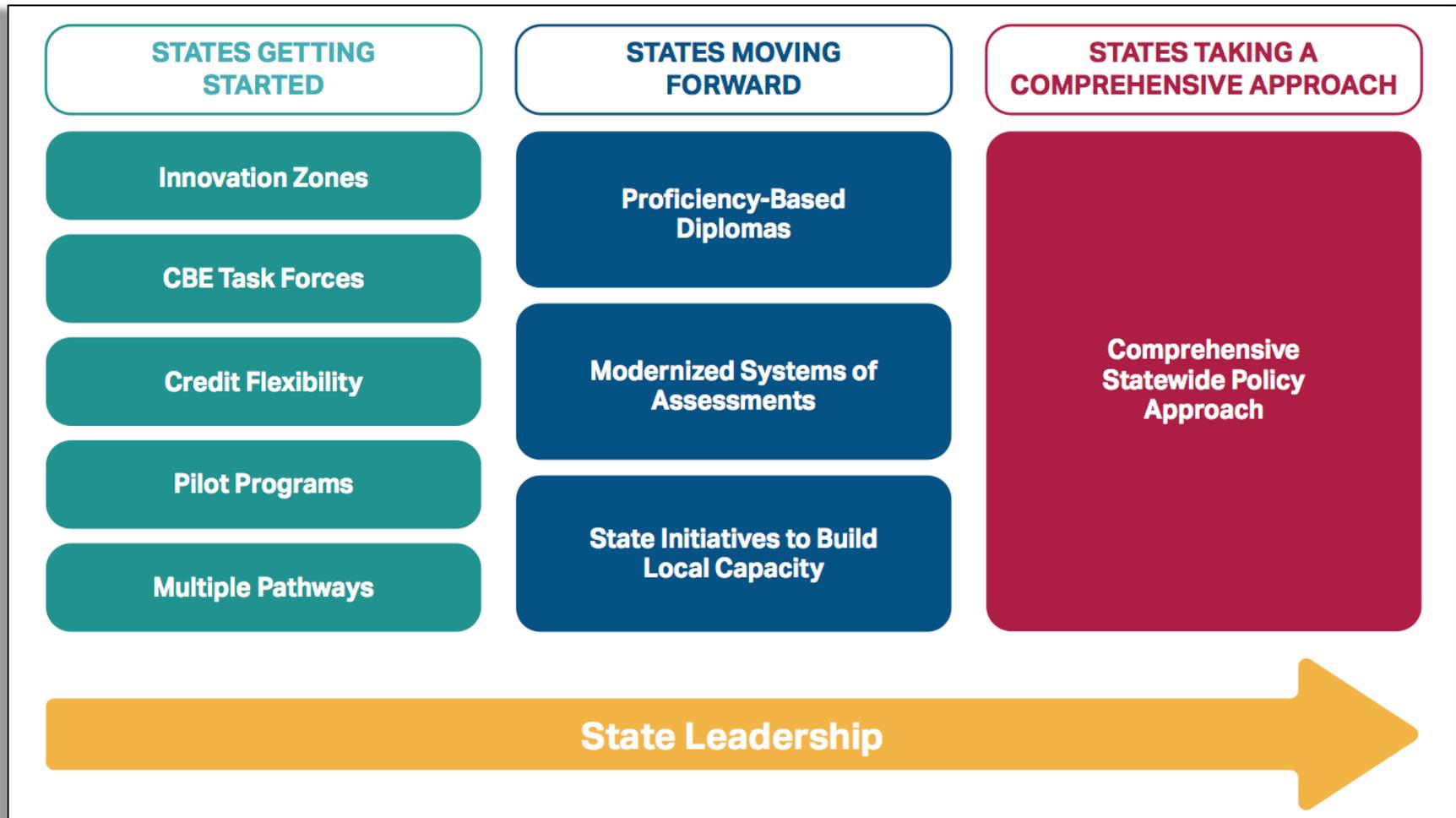
*– David Hood*

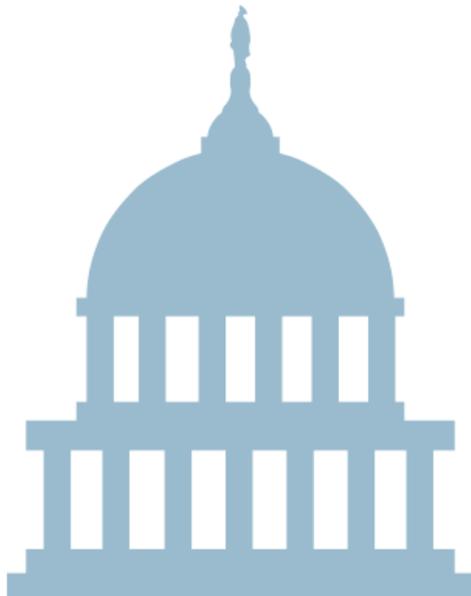
## Promising State Policies for Personalized Learning



WRITTEN BY:  
Susan Patrick  
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# Existing Opportunities for States





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# New Learning Models Infrastructure

- Broadband connectivity
- Data systems
- Open educational resources
- Student data privacy

# Opportunity Gap Statistics

Of US high schools, only

 **50%** offer calculus

 **63%** offer physics

In US high schools with the highest percent of black and Latino students,

 **25%** do not offer algebra II

 **33%** do not offer chemistry



# Access to Advanced Coursework in Virginia

**Table 3. Mathematics and science course offerings in high schools, by course and state: 2011-12**

State	% Offering Algebra I	% offering geometry	% offering Algebra II	% offering calculus	% offering biology	% offering chemistry	% offering physics
<i>UNITED STATES</i>	89%	85%	81%	50%	87%	75%	63%
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>77%</b>

Source: US Department of Education Office of Civil Rights

**Course Access:**  
Equitable Opportunities for  
College and Career Ready Students



WRITTEN BY:  
**Maria Worthen**  
*Vice President for Federal and State Policy, iNACOL*  
**Susan Patrick**  
*President and Chief Executive Officer, iNACOL*

**Course Access**  
provides public school  
students with  
expanded course  
offerings across  
learning environments  
from diverse,  
accountable providers.

# Course Access Key Elements

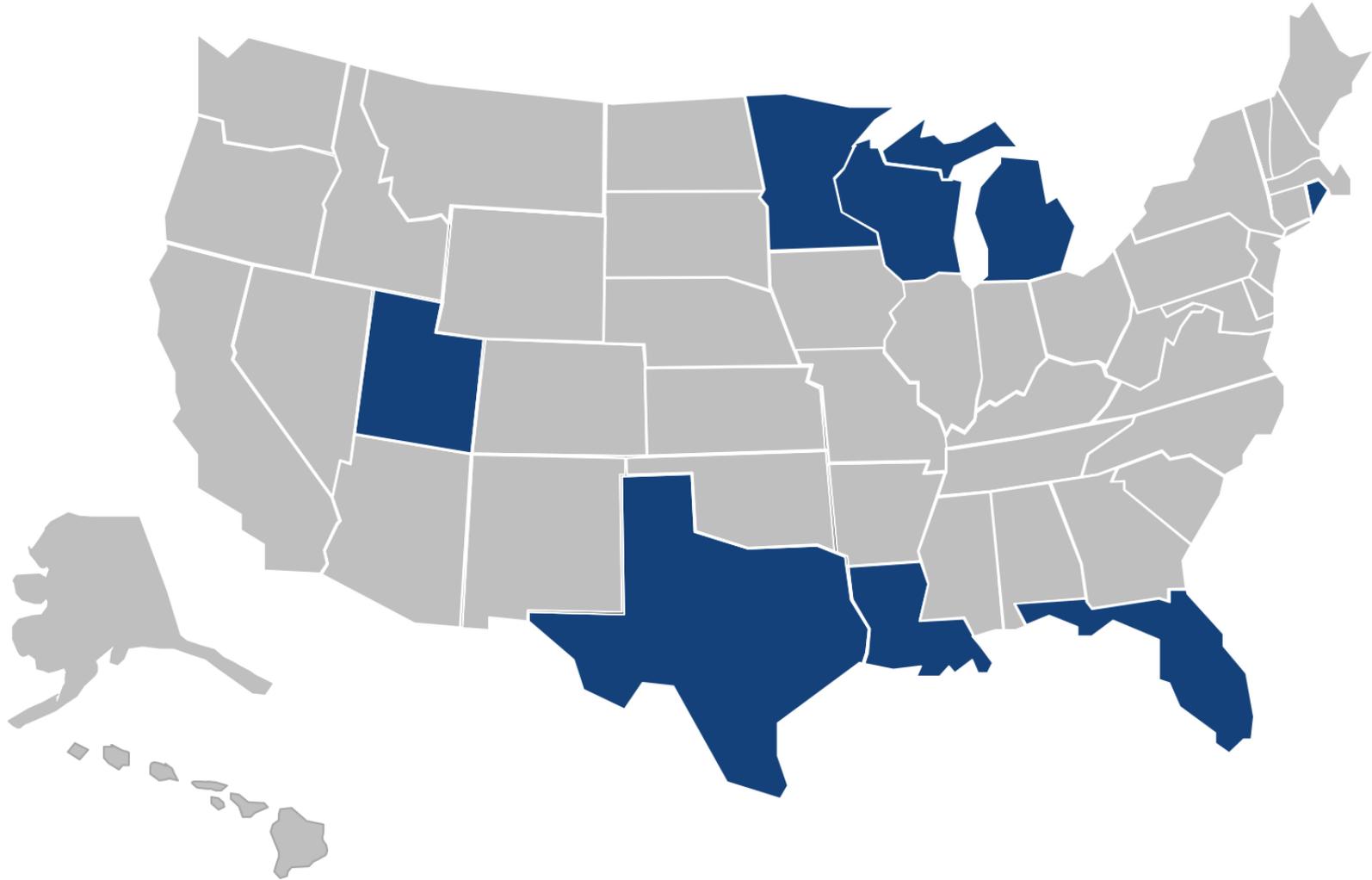
Equitable  
Access

Sustainable  
Funding

A Focus on  
Quality

Stakeholder  
Engagement

# States with Course Access Programs



# **Course Access & ESSA: Opportunities for States**

# Direct Student Services

- 3% optional state set-aside from Title I
- States must target funds to districts with highest numbers of schools identified for improvement
- Allowable uses include:
  - Enrollment in courses not available at a student's school
  - Credit recovery and acceleration courses
  - Activities that assist students in completing postsecondary credit
  - Components of a personalized learning approach
  - Transportation for students attending comprehensive support and improvement schools who wish to switch schools

# Student Support & Academic Enrichment Grants

- ESSA Title IV
- \$1.6 billion annually through 2020
  - 95% grants to districts
    - Funds can be used for:
      - School health and safety (at least 20%)
      - School counseling
      - Expanding access to a well-rounded education (at least 20%)
      - Education technology
- Remaining 60% can be used for any of the above purposes

“Systems of student-centered learning must be designed to increase equity [...], elevating the learning and readiness of all graduates, regardless of race, zip code or circumstance.”

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